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ment does not hesitate to request more to build and maintain these bastions and Congress, so it would seem, does not hesitate to appropriate even more.

But there is an area across this vast expanse of the Pacific where we have been less munificent, where our effort is, to say the very least, something less than energetic—the 3 million square miles of ocean and scattered islands known officially as the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or more usually, as Micronesia. Micronesia comprises some 2,000 islands, with a total land area of some 700 square miles, less than that of our smallest State. Scattered on the 97 of these islands that are regularly inhabited are 90,000 people. It is thought that in years past, the population of these islands was something over 200,000, but this was before the benefits of contact with the outside world, with smallpox, leprosy, tuberculosis, and venereal disease.

The three groups of islands which make up the trust territory, the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Marshalls, were wrested from Japan at great cost in American lives and materiel during the Second World War, and are administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations. They do not fall into the category of U.S. territories such as Guam, which, though geographically a part of Micronesia, has been a possession of the United States since the end of the last century. The Pacific Islands are not U.S. possessions; they are wards of the international community, with the United States acting as a kind of foster parent to whose care they have been entrusted. At the time of the conclusion of the trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, the area was designated, at U.S. insistence, a "security trust," the only one of its kind. This gives us the right to fortify the islands, to station troops there, and to close them to outsiders in the interest of the U.S. national security. Indeed, as Secretary of State George Marshall noted, in testifying in favor of the trusteeship agreement, before the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1947, although "we must observe certain forms, we have almost complete liberty of action" in the area.

There is some question whether, in the 20 years during which the United States has exercised jurisdiction over the area, even the forms have been observed.

It is not a stewardship in which the United States can take particular pride. This forgotten area of the globe has made news only twice that I can recall: in 1954, when radioactive fallout from our H-bomb tests on Bikini drifted over the island of Rongelap, and the other occasion was when it was revealed a few years ago that the capital of the trust territory was moved to Saipan into rather opulent quarters, a miniature American suburb built by the CIA at a cost of some \$28 million and operated between 1949 and 1962 as a training ground for Chinese Nationalist forces being prepared to reconquer the Chinese mainland. The CIA headquarters, now abandoned, and the \$1 billion missile test site

on Kwajalein atoll seem to be, in addition to the radioactive fallout, the principal gifts which the richest country in the world has seen fit to bestow on the people of Micronesia in our 20 years of trusteeship.

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MICRONESIA: AN AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the trip which has been undertaken by President Johnson across 25,000 miles of the Pacific gives renewed emphasis to the role of the United States as a Pacific power.

Across the broad expanse of the Pacific and around its periphery, American garrisons and American bases have been built and are being expanded and strengthened at a rate unprecedented in our history. We are pouring enormous sums of money into the construction of two important bases on the Asian mainland, at Cam Ranh Bay and Sattahip, to supplement our existing bases in Korea, in the Philippines, in Japan, on Guam, and on Okinawa. We maintain large numbers of troops on the fringes of the Asian mainland. The Defense Depart-